Nippon Times

No. 16,454 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

GERMAN UNITS GAIN MEUSE BRIDGEHEAD; DRIVE ON HAGUENAU

Anti-Axis Headquarters Admit Continued Losses—Strasbourg in Serious Danger

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—Supreme Allied Headquarters announced today that the Germans have established a bridgehead across the Meuse in southeastern Netherlands between Roermond and Venlo while in north Alsace the Germans fused their Rhine crossings above Strasbourg into a bridgehead five miles wide and three miles deep and are continuing the thrust with additional tank forces.

It added that new groups of tanks also reinforced their companion forces swinging down from Wissembourg and which have now penetrated into French soil to a depth of six miles. It said that the key junction of Haguenau was menaced from the north and east by two German drives and Strasbourg itself was seriously endangered.

The Germans who, several days ago, crossed the Rhine near Strasbourg, today, transported tanks across to increase pressure on the American 7th army and opened three new attacks south of the French frontier city of Wissembourg, north of Strasbourg. Reports said that civilians were streaming out of Strasbourg and other cities along the Rhine.

Front Bolstering Demanded

An immediate strengthening of the anti-Axis forces on the Western Front was demanded today by the London Observer which stated that "nothing had shocked public opinion more" than to learn that the combined forces of Britain, the United States and France had only 80 divisions in the west, according to a London dispatch.

The paper claimed that the total force only totalled 2,000,000 as compared to its total strength of 20,000,000 men. No doubt the anti-Axis command had depended highly on its air force, the Observer stated. But experience of the past three weeks had shown that thousands of heavy bombers do not replace strategic reserves on land, it added.

The Observer suggested that an accumulation of sufficient reserves was necessary to follow up their own breakthroughs or to parry a German breakthrough without restricting preparations in other sectors of the front.

STETTINIUS HITS WHEELER

Blasts Statement That Unconditional Surrender Policy be Given Up

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—The recently established claim of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, in which he asserted that the anti-Axis policy of unconditional surrender should be given up, was severely criticized by Secretary of State Edward Stettinius yesterday.

Declaring that Wheeler's claim could be interpreted by Germany and Japan as a hope for peace on the basis of negotiations, Stettinius stressed the fact that it was most regrettable.

Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, emphasized that each word must be weighed carefully since the Germans might possibly adopt the opinion that the Americans were weakening and therefore would continue to fight still more stubbornly.

Chiang's Delegate Sees F.D.R.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 7.—Chiang Kai-shek's personal representative in Washington conferred with President Roosevelt today discussing what has been described as "state secret," according to a Washington dispatch. The representative, disclosed that he assured the President that Chungking will support the United States Government not only in fighting the war but in preparing for the peace as well.

Land Makes Report

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, today sent his annual report to the Congress, according to a Washington dispatch. He said: "The United States mercantile fleet will reach more than 50,000,000 tons by the time the war is over. For the time being, however, there will be a shortage of passenger boats."

2 Army Units Cited for Exploits In Leyte and Morotai Campaigns

Kasai Contingent Destroyed Enemy's Gun Positions West of Jaro While Kawashima Group Inflicted Heavy Losses on Landed Troops

The outstanding exploits of the Kasai Shock Attack Unit in blasting the enemy's long range gun positions at a point west of Jaro on Leyte Island and the meritorious deeds of the Kawashima Unit on Morotai Island in continuing valiant fighting against heavy odds ever since the enemy's landing have now been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced in a communique by the War Ministry on Monday.

In recognition of the brilliant achievements of these two Army Units, citations have previously been issued by their respective commanders.

The War Ministry's communique follows:

"Citations have previously been granted by their respective commanders to the Kasai Shock Attack Unit which distinguished itself on Leyte Island by blasting the enemy's long range gun positions at a point west of Jaro and to the Kawashima Unit for fighting valiantly against heavy odds on Morotai ever since the enemy's landing on the island. These facts have now been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

"To the Kasai Shock Attack Unit:

Lieutenant Masayuki Kasai
Sergeant Kazumi Ando
Corporal Yoshio Shinobu
Lance Corporal Junichiro Yamaji
Lance Corporal Masaichiro Noda
Superior Private Masao Ohashi
Superior Private Shigeichi Nakajima
First Class Private Nobuo Kaji
First Class Private Kozo Hobo

"Intent upon destroying the enemy's long range gun positions which were keeping up a furious bombardment at a point west of Jaro on Leyte Island, members of the Kasai Unit penetrated into the enemy's lines on November 8, 1944 and carried out successful operations for more than 10 days. Although the majority of the members were killed or wounded, the Kasai Unit destroyed two of the long range guns and eight gun-tractors besides setting ablaze two fuel and ammunition dumps. Furthermore, the Kasai Unit demolished one trench mortar and one artillery gun-tractor, thereby achieving its mission.

"The foregoing success was due to the daring of Lieutenant Kasai and the burning fighting zeal of the members of his Unit. The exploit amply manifests the essence of the spirit of the Imperial Army. The Kasai Unit's achievement is an undying example to the entire Army.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

November 20, 1944
Army Commander"

CITATION

"To the Kawashima Unit

"The above, under the command of Major Korenobu Kawashima, has, since the first landing of the United States forces on Morotai Island on September 15, actively engaged itself in superbly resourceful operations there for two and a half months in spite of its numerical inferiority and in defiance of multitudinous difficulties, thereby demonstrating the essence of guerilla tactics. The members of the said unit penetrated deep into enemy positions as well as into the enemy headquarters and 88 spots among the hostile encampments, inflicting casualties numbering several times larger than the unit's own numerical strength, of which the casualties among enemy officers consisted by far the greater comparative degree. Their activities struck terror into the heart of the enemy and greatly facilitated subsequent landing operations of our Forces on the same island, thus contributing to the attainment of ever greater war results thereafter.

"It is no wonder in the light of these facts that, although the enemy troops landed on that island have by this time totaled about a division strong, the enemy should have found their attempts at establishing airfields and at using the island as an air base greatly hampered. In their impetuous attempts at further invasion, the enemy did not find enough time to establish a perfect air base on Morotai Island and were compelled to attempt a direct invasion of Leyte Island while the former island still remained to be an intermediary air base. In the light of these facts, the activities of the said Unit can be regarded as contributing materially to the prosecution of the decisive battle of the Philippines.

"All this is ascribable to the supreme loyalty, keen sense of responsibility and fiery fighting spirit which are possessed by all the officers and men of this unit down from the Unit Commander. Especially, the large number of casualties suffered by the officers of that unit, furnishes a testimony to the fact that the Unit Commander and the officers actively engaged themselves in operations at the head of columns.

"Their activities were exemplary of guerilla warfare and their exploits are outstanding.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued and made known to the entire Armed Forces.

December 1, 1944.
Army Commander."

U.S. CONGRESS TO STUDY TENSE MANPOWER CRISIS

Bill Introduced to Give Selective Board More Power to Draft War Workers

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 7.—Two bills designed to solve the manpower problem in the United States have been introduced in Congress following President Roosevelt's broadcast yesterday asking Congress for a National Service Act, a legislation to force 'Four-F's' into war work and drafting of nurses for the armed forces, according to a Washington report.

One of the measures introduced will give the Selective Service Board power to draft any worker who has left an essential job without the consent of the Board. The Board, furthermore, has made the order far-reaching enough to include those with physical imperfection for the armies physical standards for these men will be much lower than those now in effect.

The order will apply to 5,000,000 men from the ages of 18 to 37 subjected to military duty unless they are working on production necessary to carry on the war. The War Manpower Commission has also taken a hand, for it has proposed that men be drafted for ammunition plants.

Meanwhile, labor circles are opposing the new Government's steps for William Greene, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that he is against such a law as it will effect the morale of the workers.

UNEXPECTED REICH POWER DISAPPOINTS U.S. PUBLIC

Premature Preparations for Reconversion Hinder American War Effort

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 7.—The ability of the Germans to launch a mass counteroffensive along the Western Front is disappointing the American public whose expectations of an early end of the war now seems far and remote, according to a report from New York.

The Dagens Nyheter reports that the Americans got the wrong idea about Germany's power of resistance. This resulted in premature preparations for civil production and the workers' interest concentrated on peacetime jobs.

The failure of the Unemployment Bill some months ago also accelerated the tendency of the workers to quit the war industries to get peace jobs. Thus U.S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson early this month found it necessary to issue a statement to the effect that "General Dwight Eisenhower delayed the general offensive until he could accumulate more reserves of artillery and ammunition and unless United State's production is increased, the artillery situation remains critical," in an effort to stimulate the lagging war effort.

The farmers have a total yearly income of $20,000,000,000 against the normal $8,000,000,000 during 1935 to 1939. Industrial workers are making $44,000,000,000 yearly as against the normal $13,000,000,000 while officials including civil officials within the Army and Navy increased their annual income from $7,000,000,000 to $22,000,000,000 and the total national income this year is $150,000,000,000.

It is the highest boom figure in the history of the American state. The boom resulted from the translation of enormous purchasing power into buying luxuries such as estate, furniture and jewels etc. by the people who are afraid of inflation. Things are incredibly expensive; railway passenger and traffic fares increased by 440 per cent since 1939. Hotels have increased the number of guests by 90 per cent compared to 1942.

FLUCTUATING BATTLES CONTINUE AT BUDAPEST

Heart of City Exposed to Heavy Shelling by Soviet Long Range Artillery

Domei

BERLIN, January 7.—In the outskirts and suburbs of Budapest fluctuating battles raged yesterday without, however, changing the situation surrounding the big battle for Budapest.

Fierce fighting continued around the entire city and German quarters revealed the situation as it stands today. The heart of the city is being exposed to heavy shelling by Soviet long range artillery guns from the hills to the west and bombings by Soviet planes. In the western part of the city, fighting is still raging several kilometers away from the hills of the capital while in the north, the front runs outside the suburb of Ujpest. In the east, the districts of Rakosszentmehaly and Kispest are hotly contested. In south, the city district of Csepel is still firmly in German-Hungarian hands. In the southwest part of the city, however, the Soviets have advanced on the western bank of the Danube close to the suburb of Csepel. As a counter-measure the important railway bridge across the Danube was blown up during the past 24 hours.

Heaviest fighting is taking place in the eastern suburbs where the stubborn defenders repelled repeated assaults and finally withdrew from the ruins without Soviet pressure. The Red troops subsequently penetrated into the vacated debris.

West of the Hungarian capital, center of the fighting has shifted to the area north of the Vertes mountains between Felsoegalla and Gran but some fierce close-quarter fighting is still raging within the mountains. During the past 24 hours, however, all Soviet attempts to reach the Komorn area were frustrated by powerful counter-attacks, while on the lower reaches of the Gran, weakened Red Army troops have entrenched themselves.

In the Courland district, meanwhile, German forces launched a strong attack north of Doblen which carried them deep into Soviet positions.

4,000 DOWNED IN 100 DAYS

Domei

BERLIN, January 7.—The German air defense downed about 4,000 Anglo-American planes within the past hundred days according to a summary of reports issued by the Luftwaffe since October, 1944. In this period the Germans downed 3,025 British and American bombers and fighters over the Western Front and over Reich territory. The month of December with 1,379 Anglo-American planes destroyed is an 80 per cent increase compared with October, 1944.

Well informed circles in the Reich capital consider this fact as proof that the Luftwaffe, despite being engaged in the winter battle in the Ardennes and despite large German air formations being tied down in Italy, on the Hungarian front and in Courland, is still powerful. This fact, it is pointed out, is most probably due to the efficiency of the new bomb proof factories in Germany.

The German successes on January 1 against Anglo-American airfields in the Belgo-Dutch border area resulted in the destruction of more than 600 enemy machines in the air and on the ground bringing the total up to 4,000 Anglo-American planes, destroyed as mentioned above. The majority of the destroyed enemy machines were Flying Fortresses. Thus, the Anglo-American forces suffered a loss of more than 20,000 airmen.

2 B-29's Over Nagoya

One B-29 bomber based in the Mariana area appeared over the Nagoya district shortly after 8 p.m. on January 7 while another raider also came over the same locality at 1 a.m. the next day when they dropped a few incendiary bombs. Some fires broke out but were promptly extinguished.

NIPPON LAND GUNS BLAST ENEMY IN LINGAYEN BAY

Hostile Fleet Scatters in Confusion as Japanese Planes Launch Devastating Attack

By T. KAWASAKI
Of the Military Press Corps

LINGAYEN BAY FRONT, January 7.—Deck planes attached to the enemy task force which appeared off Lingayen Bay on January 6, where the Japanese Forces had landed three years ago, persistently bombed San Fernando, Bauang and Demotis as well our positions located along the shore of the bay throughout yesterday and today. Replying to the enemy attack, the Japanese land batteries opened fire and the whole bay echoed with the roaring of the guns.

From a small hill overlooking the bay, it was observed that the enemy task force, cruising slowly southward, several thousand meters offshore, was headed by a large warship, either a battleship or a big-sized cruiser which fired shells about every two minutes. As one group of the enemy ships disappeared, another formation would take its place. Thus, a continuous bombardment was kept up by the more than 70 ships of the invader fleet cruising in single file, that gleamed white against the blue sea.

In the meanwhile, the enemy deck planes continued a steady attack, the fighter and bomber planes, including many Grumman and Curtis types, in low-level attacks, dropping explosives and machinegunning our positions—the usual tactics of the enemy whenever they attempt a landing.

It was on the afternoon of January 6 that the planes of the Japanese Special Attack Units commenced action, zooming straight into the midst of the enemy task force. The enemy immediately spread a terrific anti-aircraft bullet screen. Every invading vessel opened fire, covering the sky with dense smoke through which the Japanese planes darted like eagles seeking their prey.

The enemy ships soon broke formation and scattered over the blue sea. Suddenly, a huge flame lit up the waters, telling of the instantaneous sinking of an enemy ship. Thus, did the decisive battle for Luzon Island start.

As night set in, the enemy firing ceased and a weird stillness covered the whole bay which was occasionaly lit up by signal flares. Seemingly wary of our steel defense, the U.S. fleet merely continued its cruising off-shore, the guns silent and little activity to indicate plans for an immediate landing attempt.

Foil Enemy Drives

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Much attention is now being concentrated on the Philippine area where the decisive battle between the Japanese and the American forces is developing with fury, day after day.

In spite of their tremendous losses, already sustained in a series of aerial battles, the enemy has stubbornly been pushing their operations in the Philippines area by dispatching warships and transports which penetrated the Sulu Sea early this month.

With Units of the Special Attack Corps in the van, Imperial Forces are now furiously attacking the enemy on land, sea and air while our Wild Eagles are continuing incessant onslaughts on the enemy airfields and positions at San Jose, Tacloban, Dulag and Jaro.

An annihilative blow has already been inflicted upon an enemy convoy which attempted to reinforce the landed troops on Mindoro Island during the latter part of December.

In the meantime, Japanese Air Units heavily attacked the U.S. air bases in the Mariana Group on the two consecutive days of January 2 and 3 inflicting devastating blows on the enemy air force which is now exerting every effort to strengthen the facilities on Omiyajima Island.

In conjunction with the Philippine operations, the British task force in the Indian Ocean area approached Sumatra Island on the morning of January 4 and about 80 carrier-borne planes raided the northern part of the island but upon sustaining huge losses were repulsed by the Japanese.

On Morotai, Peliliu and Angaur islands, Japanese Units are also continually engaging in severe battles with heavy enemy odds. On Morotai, our Land Units, strongly reinforced, carried out a shock attack on the night of December 26 against the enemy who had been stubbornly resisting. In this attack the Japanese killed or wounded more than 225 of the enemy besides blasting four bivouacs, two A-A positions and one ammunition dump.

In the area west of the Nu River, nine divisions of the enemy's 11th and 12th armies have moved forward. A part of the Americanized Chungking army is also moving along the Myitkyina Railway in the Bhamo area while some divisions of the British-Indian army are making furtive moves in the neighborhood of Katha and Indow acting in unison with the Chungking-Yunnan expeditionary forces.

On the Arakan front, the West African 81st division advanced to the Kaladan Valley while the 25th and the 26th divisions are also trying to approach the areas on both sides of the Mayu range. In the Chindwin River area, the enemy's first firing line was witnessed on the Shittan-Kalewa line and the enemy is also moving into the Homalin area.

Reviews Army Forces

His Majesty the Emperor, mounted on the Imperial charger, Hatsuyuki, graciously acknowledges the salute of the Imperial Army Units that marched in martial array before Their Sovereign on Monday.

NIPPON FLIERS ATTACKING ENEMY FLEETS, CONVOYS

Japanese Forces in Philippines Prepared to Smash Any New Hostile Landing Attempt

Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippine area are fully prepared to smash any new enemy landing attempt, and Units of our Wild Eagles which have already blasted 32 enemy warships in the Mindoro, Mindanao and Lingayen areas are continuing their attack against hostile fleets and convoys.

The enemy task force which with about 10 converted aircraft carriers as its mainstay and a convoy entered Lingayen Bay on Luzon Island on Saturday morning has still been bombarding the coastal areas on the morning of January 7. Enemy planes are also bombing the coast along Lingayen Bay as well as the Manila sector.

An enemy convoy consisting of about 150 transports which was cruising westward at a point south of Mindoro Island on the afternoon of January 6 is now moving in a northerly direction southwest of Mindoro.

Enemy Ships Damaged

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 8.—On espying a fleet of small-sized enemy ships cruising in the Mindanao waters early yesterday morning, Japanese Air Units carried out strafing operations from low altitude and damaged several of the enemy ships. On the same day before dawn, a group of enemy landing barges were attacked off the coast of San Fernando, Luzon Island, and several ships heavily damaged.

Enemy Planes Raid Davao

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 8.—About a dozen enemy B-24 planes raided Davao on the forenoon of January 6. One enemy plane was downed by the Japanese Forces.

Halmahera Attacked

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, January 8.—An aggregate of 34 small-sized enemy planes raided Halmahera on the forenoon of January 6.

Yiojima Bombed

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, January 8.—Several small-sized enemy planes raided Yiojima more than 10 times during the hours between nightfall and midnight of January 6.

TURKEY'S SEVERANCE OF TIES TOLD KURIHARA

Ambassador Notified Action, Effective Jan. 7, Forced by Anglo-American Pressure

The rupture of diplomatic and economic relations with Japan by Turkey from midnight of January 7, in accordance with the decision of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on January 3, was formally notified to Tadashi Kurihara, Japanese Ambassador to Turkey, by Hassan Saka, Turkish Foreign Minister, on January 4, according to a dispatch received by the Foreign Office on Monday.

In this connection, it was further revealed that the Turkish Foreign Minister elucidated Turkey's situation to Ambassador Kurihara explaining that Turkey was forced to take the aforementioned measure under the Anglo-American pressure and that no misunderstanding existed between Japan and his country. At the same time, Foreign Minister Saka added that the Turkish Government would guarantee the privileges of Japanese envoys in Turkey as well as their unrestricted movements, till the day of their departure for home.

Meanwhile, Renzo Sawada, Foreign Vice-Minister, invited Turkish Ambassador Muzaffer Goeker to the Foreign Office and notified the latter of Japan's severance of diplomatic relations with Turkey.

Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, revealed at his foreign press conference on Monday morning that the only Turks in Japan are the Ambassador, the military and naval attaches and the secretaries. The Turks in Manchoukuo number about 15, in China about 120, in French Indo-China two and in the Philippines 87.

There are about 30 Japanese in Turkey, including diplomatic and consular officials and Minister Akira Yamaji from Bulgaria and his staff.

PRESENTING CREDENTIALS

Hurley Reporting to Chiang of Assumption of Ambassadorship

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—Major General Patrick Hurley, United States Ambassador to Chungking, is scheduled to present his credentials to Chiang Kai-shek tomorrow morning, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Hurley, who under instructions from Washington has assumed the ambassadorship since the beginning of last December, had finally received the credentials from the State Department recently.

The Chungking report added also that General Zinovi Pechkoff, Ambassador from De Gaulle's Government in Paris, who arrived in Chungking recently is scheduled to present his credentials on January 9.

HIS MAJESTY VIEWS ANNUAL MARCH-PAST OF IMPERIAL FORCES

New Year Military Review Solemnly Held in Imperial Palace Plaza on Monday

The New Year Military Review was solemnized in the spacious plaza in front of the Imperial Palace in the August presence of His Imperial Majesty the Generalissimo on Monday, which fell on the first Imperial Rescript Observance Day of the year. The auspicious event opened as His Imperial Majesty left the Imperial Palace at 9:55 a.m. for the scene of the review.

Attired in military uniform and wearing the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and First Class Order of the Golden Kite, His Majesty the Emperor, respectfully attended by General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, in the Imperial limousine arrived at the assigned place outside Nijubashi Bridge. High Imperial Household officials who followed the Imperial limousine were Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Hisanori Fujita and others, all in motorcars.

Leaving the limousine, His Imperial Majesty mounted on the Imperial charger, Hatsuyuki, took up His position in front of the Imperial dias. On the left side of His Imperial Majesty were His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa, His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, His Imperial Highness Prince Morihiro Higashikuni, and Government officials of the Shinnin and Chokunin ranks.

Sergeant Major Shizuo Shirai, of the Fourth Unit of the Eastern Army, was privileged to bear the Imperial Standard. An impressive march-past was started, as General Keisuke Fujie, Commander of the participating units, drew his sabre. The military band struck up "Battotai," the military march, as the infantry and engineering units in columnar formations marched past His Imperial Majesty. The cavalry unit followed. Each time these units marched past, His Imperial Majesty graciously acknowledged the salute.

The Military Review ended at 10:24 a.m., when His Imperial Majesty returned to the Imperial Palace.

Sugiyama Issues Statement

Following the military review, War Minister Gen Sugiyama issued the following statement:

At the present really crucial moment when the war situation is daily becoming more intensified and when the rise or fall of the Empire is at stake, His Imperial Majesty the Generalissimo, today, was pleased to hold the New Year Military Review and to personally inspect the condition of the Army.

The Imperial Will is profound and I am filled with an overwhelming sense of awe at the thought.

The Review was the more impressive because it was held in the outer Garden in front of the Imperial Palace amid an awe-inspiring state of preparedness and it stirred the sense of the severity of the spirit within me. It is awe-inspiring even to make mention of the glory and inspiration felt by the officers and men of the participating units who had the honor of marching in the immediate presence of His Imperial Majesty. All the officers and men of the Army who were allowed to acquaint themselves with this gracious Imperial Will need to have a profound sense of the honor done them, to arouse themselves to greater action and to push the work of bringing the holy war to its successful end.

The enemies, America and Britain, despite the heavy blows they have received are impatiently coming to attack. The future of the war situation, as a matter of fact, is extremely important. But it is impossible for me not to form a firm conviction that the war will end in victory for us when we, making ourselves the shields of the Throne and with an unfailing faith in our ability of making sure the victory, are deliberate enough to carry out ramming action against the enemies.

I count upon it that the entire Army, both high and low, will unite firmly, work in perfect harmony with the Navy, and that all the officers and men, whether they are at the front or in the rear, will embody the spirit of the Special Attack Corps, and do their best to beat and crush our mortal enemies, and thereby set the Imperial Mind at rest.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE FAR FROM ENCOURAGING

Asks for National Service Legislation to Combat Serious Manpower Shortage

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 7.—In an 8,000-word lengthy message sent yesterday to the newly convened 79th Congress, President Roosevelt stressed that the anti-Axis camp had reached the most critical phase of the war and pleaded for acceleration of the American home front, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

Admitting that the war production situation was a most critical one, what with rising needs and production hampered by manpower shortage, Roosevelt asked Congress to enact the National Service law which he had submitted to the previous Congress but which had been shelved.

"Everything we are and have is at stake," Roosevelt declared in his far from encouraging message to the American people.

A summary of the message was read over the radio Saturday night by Roosevelt himself.

Excerpts of Roosevelt's message follow:

"In considering the state of the Union, the war and the peace that is to follow are naturally uppermost in the minds of all of us. This war must be waged—it is being waged—with the greatest and most persistent intensity. Everything we are and have is at stake. Everything we are and have will be given. American men, fighting far from home, have already won victories which the world will never forget. We have no question of ultimate victory. We have no question of the cost. Our losses will be heavy. We and our allies will go on fighting together to ultimate total victory.

"We have seen a year marked over the world by a substantial progress towards victory, even though the year ended with a setback for our arms when the Germans launched a ferocious counterattack into Luxemburg and Belgium with the obvious objective of cutting our lines in the center. Our men have fought with indescribable and unforgettable gallantry under the most difficult conditions. The high tide of the German attack was reached two days after Christmas. Since then we have reassumed the offensive to rescue the isolated garrison at Bastogne and forced the German withdrawal along most of the line of the salient.

Defends Eisenhower

"The speed with which we have recovered from the savage attack was possible primarily because we had one supreme commander in complete control of all the Allied armies in France. General Eisenhower has faced this period of trial with admirable calm and resolution and with steadily increasing success. He has my complete confidence. Further desperate attempts may well be made and are being made to break our lines, to slow our progress. We must never make the mistake of assuming the Germans are beaten until the last Nazi has surrendered.

"And I would express a most serious warning against the poisonous effects of enemy propaganda. The wedge that the Germans attempted to drive in Western Europe was less dangerous in terms of winning the war than the wedges that they are gradually attempting to drive between ourselves and our allies. Every little rumor that is intended to weaken faith in our allies is like an actual enemy agent in our midst, seeking to sabotage our war effort. There are evil and baseless rumors against the Americans, rumors against the British, rumors against our American commanders in the field. And when you examine these rumors closely, you will observe that they bear the same trade-mark: 'Made in Germany.'

"We must resist this divisive propaganda. We must destroy it with the same strength, with the same determination that our fighting men are displaying in destroying the panzer divisions.

"In Europe, we shall resume the attack and, despite temporary setbacks here or there, we shall continue the attack relentlessly until Germany is completely defeated. It is appropriate at this time to review the basic strategy which had guided us through three years of war, and which will lead eventually to total victory. The tremendous effort of the first years of this war was directed toward the concentration of men and supplies in the various theaters of action at the points where they could hurt our enemies the most.

"It was an effort, in the language of the military men, of the deployment of our forces. Many battles—essential battles—were fought. Many victories—vital victories—were won. But these battles and these victories were fought and won to hold back the attacking enemy, and they put us in positions from which we and our allies could deliver the final, decisive blows.

"In the beginning, our most important military task was to prevent our enemies—the strongest and most violently aggressive Powers that ever have threatened us—from winning victories. But even while we were conducting defensive, delaying actions, we were looking forward to the time when we could wrest the initiative from our enemies and place our superior resources of men and materials into direct competition with them. It was plain then that the defeat of either enemy would require the massing of overwhelming forces—ground, sea and air—in positions from which we and our allies could strike directly against the enemy homelands, and destroy the Nazi and Japanese war machines.

"In the case of Japan we had to await the completion of extensive preliminary operations—operations designed to establish secure supply lines throught the Japanese outer-zone defenses. This called for overwhelming sea power and air power supported by ground forces strategically employed against isolated outpost garrisons.

Explains Military Plans

"Always, from the very day we were attacked, it was right militarily as well as morally to reject the arguments of those short-sighted people who would have had us throw Britain and Russia to the Nazis and concentrate against the Japanese. Such people urged that we fight a purely defensive war against Japan while allowing the domination of all the rest of the world by Nazism and Fascism.

"In the European theater, the necessary bases for the massing of ground and air power against Germany were already available in Great Britain. In the Mediterranean area, we could begin ground operations against major elements of the German Army as rapidly as we could put troops in the field, first in North Africa and then in Italy.

"Therefore, our decision was made to concentrate the bulk of our ground and air force against Germany until her utter defeat. That decision was based on all these factors. And it was also based on the realization that, of our two enemies, Germany would be more able to dig quickly her conquests, to convert the manpower and resources of her conquered territory into a war potential. We had in Europe two active and indomitable allies—Britain and the Soviet Union—and there were also the heroic resistance movements in the occupied countries, constantly engaging and harassing the Germans.

"We cannot forget the heroic defense of Moscow and Leningrad and Stalingrad, or the tremendous Russian offensives of 1943 which destroyed the formidable German armies. Nor can we forget how, for more than several long years, the Chinese people have been sustaining the attacks of the Japanese and contesting large enemy forces on the vast areas of the Asiatic mainland. In the future we must never forget the lesson that we have learned—that we must have friends who will work with us in peace as they fought by our side in war.

"As a result of the combined effort of the Allied forces, great military victories were achieved in 1944: the liberation of France, Belgium, Greece and parts of the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria; the invasion of Germany itself and Hungary; the steady march through the Pacific islands to the Philippines, Guam, Saipan; and the beginning of the mighty air offensive against the Japanese islands.

Most Critical Phase of War

"Now, as this 79th Congress meets, we have reached the most critical phase of the war.

"The greatest victory of last year was, of course, the successful break of June 6, 1944 of the German 'impregnable' sea wall of Europe and the victorious sweep of the Allied forces through France and Belgium and Luxemburg—almost to the Rhine itself.

"The cross channel invasion of the Allied armies was the greatest amphibious operation in the history of the world. It overshadowed all other operations in this or any other war in its intensity. Its success is a tribute to the fighting courage of the soldiers who stormed the beaches—to the sailors and merchant seamen who put the soldiers ashore and kept them supplied—and to the military and naval leaders who achieved a real miracle of planning and execution. And it is also a tribute to the ability of two nations, Britain and America, to plan together and work together and fight together in perfect cooperation and perfect harmony.

"This cross channel invasion was followed in August by a second great amphibious operation, landing troops in Southern France. In this, the same cooperation and the same harmony existed between the American, French and other Allied Forces based in North Africa and Italy.

"The success of the two invasions is a tribute also to the ability of many men and women to maintain silence, when a few careless words would have imperiled the lives of hundreds of thousands, and would have jeopardized the whole vast undertakings.

"These two great operations were made possible by success in the battles of the Atlantic.

"Without this success over German submarines, we could not have built up our invasion forces, of air forces in Great Britain, nor could we have kept a steady stream of supplies flowing to them after they had landed in France.

"The Nazis, however, may succeed in improving their submarines and their crews. They have recently increased their U-boat activity. The battle of the Atlantic—like all campaigns in this war—demands eternal vigilance but the British, Canadian and other Allied navies, together with our own, are constantly on the alert.

"The tremendous operations in Western Europe have over-shadowed in the public mind the less spectacular but vitally important Italian front. It's place in the strategic conduct of the war in Europe has been obscured and—some people, unfortunately, have underrated it.

"It is important that any misconception on that point be corrected now.

Stresses Objective

"What the Allied forces in Italy are doing in a well considered part of our strategy in Europe has now only one objective—the total defeat of Germany. These gallant forces in Italy are continuing to keep a substantial portion of the German Army under constant pressure—including some 20 first-line German divisions and the necessary supply and transport ond replacement troops—all of which our enemies need so badly elsewhere.

"Over very difficult terrain and through adverse weather conditions our Fifth Army and the British Eighth Army—reinforced by the units from the other United Nations, including a brave and well-equipped Brazilian army—have, in the last year pushed north through bloody Cassino and the Anzio beachhead and through Rome until now they occupy heights overlooking the valley of the Po.

"The greatest tribute which can be paid to the courage and fighting ability of these splendid soldiers in Italy is to point out that although their strength is about equal to that of the Germans they oppose, the Allies have been continuously on the offensive.

"That pressure, that offensive, by our troops in Italy will continue. The American people—and every soldier now fighting in the Apennines—should remember that the Italian front has not lost any of the importance which it had in the days when it was the only Allied front in Europe.

"We have now established bases in the Mariana Islands from which our Super-Fortresses bomb Tokyo itself—and will continue to blast Japan in ever increasing numbers.

"There is still hard fighting ahead, costly fighting.

"The people of this nation have a right to be proud of the courage and fighting ability of the men in the armed force on all fronts. They also have a right to be proud of the American leadership which had guided their sons into battle.

"The history of the generalship of this war has been a history of teamwork and cooperation, of skill and daring.

"Our over-all strategy has not neglected the important task of rendering all possible aid to Chungking. Despite almost insuperable difficulties we have increased this aid during 1944. At the present, our aid to Chungking must be accomplished by air transport—there is no other way. By the end of 1944, the air transport was carrying into China a tonnage of supplies three times as great as that deliverd a year ago, and much more each month, than the Burma Road ever delivered at its peak.

"British, dominion and Chungking forces together with our own have held the line in Burma against determined Japanese attacks. The Burma campaigns have involved incredible hardships and those who have served with so much devotion in these far distant jungles and mountains deserve high honor from their countrymen.

"In all of the far-flung operations of our own armed forces—on land and sea and in the air—the final job and the toughest job, has been performed by the average, easy-going, hard-fighting American who carries the weight of the battle on his own shoulders. It is to him that we and future generations of America must pay grateful tribute.

"But it is of small satisfaction to him to know that monuments will be raised to him in the future. He wants, needs and he is entitled to insist upon our full and active support now.

"Although unprecedented production figures have made possible our victories, we shall have to increase our goals even more in certain items.

"Peak deliveries of supplies were made to the War Department in December, 1943. Due in part to the cut-backs, we have not produced as much since then. Deliveries of army supplies were down by 15 per cent by July, 1944, before the upward trend was once more realized.

"Because of increased demands from overseas, the army service forces in the month of October 1944 had to increase these estimates of required production by 10 per cent. But in November, one month later, the requirements for 1945 had to be increased another 10 per cent, sending the production goal well above anything we have yet attained.

"Our armed forces in combat have steadily increased their expenditures of medium and heavy artillery ammunition. As we continue the decisive phases of this war, the munitions that we expend will mount day by day. In October 1944, while some were saying the war in Europe was over, the army was shipping more to Europe than in any previous month of the war.

More Production Needed

"Although unprecedented production figures have made possible our victory, we shall have to increase our goals in certain weapons even more. Our armed forces in combat have steadily increased their expediture of ammunition, for example. As we continue the decisive battles of this war, the munitions that we expend will mount every day. I shall not go into the details of war production and the requirements of war materials. They are contained in a message that I sent today.

"One of the most urgent and immediate requirements of the armed forces is more nurses. Last April, the army requirements for nurses was set at 50,000—the actual strength in nurses was then 40,000. Since that time the army has tried to raise the additional 10,000.

"Active recruiting has been carried on, but the net gain in eight months has been only 20,000. There are now 42,000 nurses in the army. Recent estimates have increased the total number needed to 60,000. That means that 18,000 more nurses must be obtained for the army alone and the navy now requires 2,000 additional nurses.

"The present shortage of army nurses is reflected in undue strain on the existing forces. More than a thousand nurses are now hospitalized, and part of this is due to overwork. The shortage is also indicated by the fact that 11 army hospital units have been sent overseas without their complement of nurses. At army hospitals in the United States, there is only one nurse to 26 beds instead of the recommended one to 15 beds.

"It is tragic that the gallant women who have volunteered for service as nurses should be overworked. It is tragic that our wounded men should be lacking the best possible nursing care.

"The inability to get the needed nurses for the army is not due to any shortage of nurses,—280,000 registered nurses are now practicing in this country. It has been estimated by the War Manpower Commission that 27,000 additional nurses could be made available to the army forces without interfering too seriously with the needs of the civilian population for nurses.

"Since volunteering has not produced the number of nurses required, I asked the Congress in my message to amend the Selective Service Act to provide for the induction of registered nurses into the armed forces. The need is too pressing to await the outcome of further efforts at recruiting. However, I urge registered nurses throughout the country—and there are several hundred thousands of them—to volunteer immediately for the great service.

"The only way to meet our increased needs for more weapons, and new weapons, is for every American now engaged in war work to stay on his job, his war job. There are additional American civilians, men and women, not now engaged in essential work who should go out and get a war job.

"Workers who are released because their war production is cut back should get another war job where war production is being increased. I think that this is no time to quit, or change to less essential jobs

"Last year after much consideration, I recommended that the Congress accept a National Service Act as the most efficient and democratic way of ensuring full production for our war requirements. But this recommendation was not accepted. So I have again called upon the Congress today to enact this measure for the total mobilization of all our human resources, men and women, for the prosecution of the war. I urged that this be done at the earliest possible moment. It is not too late in the war. In fact, bitter experience has shown that in this kind of mechanized warfare where new weapons are constantly being created by our enemies and by ourselves, the closer we come to the end of the war, the more pressing becomes the need for sustained war production with which to deliver the final blow to the enemy.

Wants National Service Law

"There are three basic arguments for the National Service Law. First, to ensure we have the right number of workers in the right places at the right time. Second, it will provide supreme proof to all our fighting men that we are giving them what they are entitled to, which is nothing less than our total effort back home. Third, it will be a final unequivocal answer to the hopes of the Nazis and the Japanese, that we may become half-hearted about this war, that they can get from us a negotiated peace.

"National Service legislation will be used only to the extent absolutely required by military necessity. In fact, experience in Great Britain and in other nations at war indicates the use of the compulsory power for national service is necessary only in very rare instances. National service will provide against loss of time, seniority rights and benefits. It will not mean reduction in wages.

"The contribution of all workers in this war has been beyond measure. We must now build on the foundations that have already been laid, supplement the measures now in operation, in order to guarantee the production that may be necessary in the critical days that lie ahead.

"The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy have written me a letter, in which speaking of war needs, they said: In our considered judgment which is supported by General Marshall and Admiral King, this requires total mobilization of our manpower by the passage of a national war service law.

"The armed forces need this legislation to hasten the day of final victory and to keep to a minimum the cost in lives. That is the testimony of those best qualified to know the situation which confronts them. Pending action on the broader aspects of the national service, I recommended to the Congress immediately to enact legislation which will be effective in using the services of the 4,000,000,000 men now classified as Four F in whatever capacity is best for the war effort.

"In the field of foreign policy, we propose to stand together with the United Nations, not for the war alone, but for the victory for which the war is fought. There is not only a common danger which unites us, but a common hope. Ours is an association not of governments but of peoples, and the peoples' hope is peace.

"Here, as in England, in England as in Russia, in Russia as in China, in France, through the continent of Europe and throughout the world wherever men love freedom, the hope and purpose of the peoples are for peace, peace that is durable and secure. Now, it will not be easy to create this peoples' peace. We have seen already in areas liberated from the Nazi and Fascist tyranny what problems of peace will bring. And we delude ourselves if we attempt to believe wishfully that all these problems can be solved overnight.

"Our firm foundation can be built and it will be built, but the continuance and assurance of a living peace must in the long run be the will of the peoples themselves. We ourselves, like all peoples who have gone through the difficult processes of liberation and adjustments, know by our own experience how great the difficulties can be. We know that they are not difficulties which are peculiar to any country or any nation. Our own revolutionary war left behind it, in the words of one American historian, an eddy of lawlessness, disregard of human rights, while there was a Separatist movement of one kind or another, in Vermont, in Pennsylvania, in Virginia and Tennessee in Kentucky and Maine. There were insurrections, open or threatened, in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Talks on Power Politics

"In the future world the misuse of power as applied in the term 'power politics' must not be the controlling factor in international relations. In the democratic world, power must be linked with the right and obligations to defend and justify itself within the framework of general good. Perfectionism no less than isolationism, imperialism or power politics may obstruct the paths to international peace. We shall not hesitate to use our influence—to secure as far as humanly possible the fulfilment of the principles of the Atlantic Charter. We have not shrunk from military responsibilities brought up by the war. We can and will not shrink from political responsibilities which follow in the wake of battle. We must be on guard not to exploit or exaggerate the differences between the United States and her allies, particularly with reference to peoples liberated from Fascist tyranny. I would not be frank if I did not admit concern about many situations, Greek and Polish, for example. But these situations are not as easy to deal with as some spokesmen would have us believe. We have obligations, not necessarily legal, to exiled governments.

"We and our allies declared that it is our purpose to respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live. But with internal dissension many citizens are still prisoners of war or doing forced labor in Germany. It is difficult to discuss what kind of self-government the peoples want until conditions permit a genuine expression of the peoples' will.

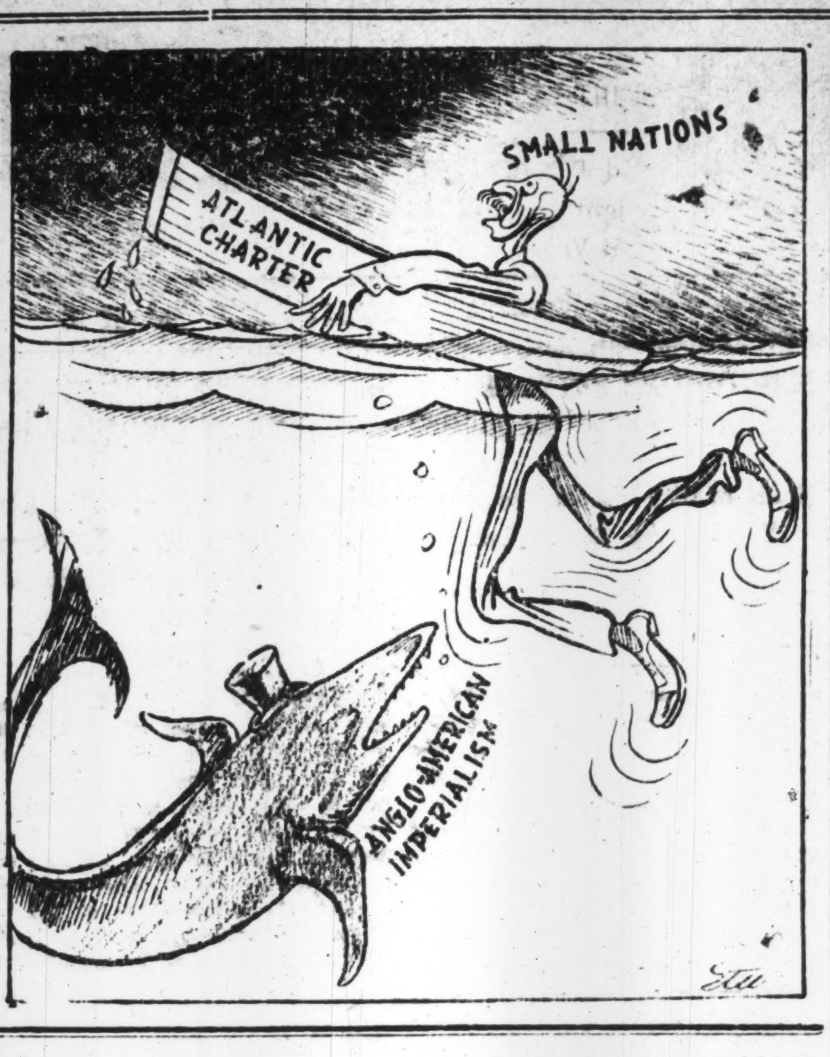
"We and our allies have a duty which cannot ignore the use of influence to the end that no temporary or provisional authorities in the liberated countries block the eventual exercise of the peoples' right freely to choose the government and institutions under which as free men they are to live.

"Our tasks are not helped by stubborn partisanship on the part of the opposing factions. It is our purpose to help the peace-loving peoples in Europe to live together as good neighbors and to recognize the common interests and not nurse the traditional grievances against one another. But we must not permit many specific problems of adjustment to delay the establishment of a permanent machinery for the maintenance of peace."

Yugoslavia Demands Italians Hand Over Fiume And Trieste

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 7.—The Foreign Affairs Commissioner of the Yugoslavia's Liberation Committee has demanded that Fiume and Trieste be returned to Yugoslavia from Italy as he declared that it is the only way to insure lasting peace between the two countries, according to a Belgrade report. The two districts were given to Italy after World War I by what the Yugoslav commissioner called an immoral pact and added that this treaty is no longer valid.



---

20 Hankow Raiders Blasted

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL ADVANCE BASE, January 3.—Counterattacking 20-odd P-51 and P-41 fighter planes of the China-based U.S. air force that raided the Wuhan area on the afternoon of January 5, Japanese fighters shot down four (two of which uncertain) and damaged 12 of the raiders while anti-aircraft batteries downed two (one of which uncertain) and damaged two others, the total being 20 planes either brought down or damaged. One Japanese plane self-blasted itself in the course of the spectacular air duels. Damage on the ground was very slight.

Lublin Names Ambassador

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 7.—Following the recognition by the Soviet Government of the Lublin regime, the latter Government today appointed Sikmund Moselevsky as its Ambassador to Moscow, according to information from the Soviet capital.

Another U.S. Atrocity Act

Domei

CERTAIN PLACE IN SUMATRA, January 5.—Three Vought Sikorski planes strafed a passenger train as it was on the point of leaving a certain station in Sumatra yesterday morning, causing over 20 casualties.

Heads Spanish Cortes

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—Fernandes Cuesta, former Spanish Ambassador to Italy, was today appointed President of the Cortes, (Spanish Parliament), according to a Madrid report.

---

19 Vessels Are Sunk In 10 Days By U-Boats Off English Coast

Domei

BERLIN, January 7.—German submarines sank a total of 14 enemy merchantmen and five destroyers, corvettes and escort vessels in 10 days since December 27, it was announced today. Competent quarters pointed out that some of the ships were sunk almost at the door steps of England and that these successes show that the German submarines are reappearing in various naval areas.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 7

At Wanssum in eastern Holland, our troops during the last few days established a bridgehead across the Maas and repelled all counterattacks of the British 3rd Division with high enemy losses.

In the northern Ardennes, the American attacks slackened yesterday on account of the heavy losses of the preceding days, while in the Bastogne area our formations succeeded despite stubborn enemy resistance in taking several bases from the enemy in the environs of the city.

The fighting in Lorraine and Alsace resulted in fresh successes for our troops. The counterattack of American formations which in the meantime were brought up failed northwest of Rohrbach and also at the exits of the valleys in the lower Vosges. At Philippsburg, a fort of the Maginot Line, capitulated with the whole American garrison.

In the Rhine plains, north of the Hagenau forest, our troops captured numerous localities and fortified their bridgehead north of Strassburg despite the enemy counterattacks. In the west, 73 enemy tanks were destroyed yesterday while numerous guns and anti-tank weapons were captured.

Liege and Antwerp were shelled by our long distance weapons.

In central Italy, the British made several vain attacks in the Romagna yesterday and heavy fighting continues between Lake Camacchio and the Adriatic coast.

In Hungary, our garrison at Budapest repelled heavy Soviet attacks while north of the Danube, the enemy attacked with strong forces on the Gran but the majority of these attacks were repulsed. In bitter fighting for cutting off a deeper enemy dent north of the Danube, 23 enemy tanks were destroyed according to reports received up to now.

In the southern frontier district of Slovakia, the enemy continued his attacks with locally collected forces, particularly at Pukanec, Blauenstein and Lucenec, but the enemy obtained no success worth mentioning.

In Courland, our troops broke deeply into the enemy main fighting line north of Doblen and the fighting there is in full swing.

American bomber formations which yesterday continued their terror attacks against western Germany and the Rhine-Main district dropped bombs particularly on the interior of the towns of Mannheim and Worms. In the evening British bombers chiefly hit the residential quarters of Hanau and Neuss and our air defenses shot down 25 Anglo-American planes the the majority of which were four-engined bombers.

Greater London continues to be shelled by our retaliatory fire.

In the fighting against the enemy supply traffic, our U-boats in the first days of January sank five enemy ships totaling 36,400 tons as well as five destroyers and escort vessels while one other steamer was torpedoed. The vessels sunk include one troop transport of 11,000 tons and it was sunk off Cherbourg.

New Pole Setup Charged

Domei

AMSTERDAM, January 7.—Premier Tomasz Arciszewski, of the Polish Exile Regime in London, at a reception given by him, declared that against the will of the Polish people, an association of men had been founded on foreign soil, according to the Polish radio in London. He stated that these men, who were quite unknown in the country, had assumed the right to speak and act on behalf of the people and to govern this people, although there were persons in the association who were not even Polish citizens.

The Yasuda Bank
Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
1, 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed .¥160,000,000
Reserves ¥129,400,000
Chairman of the Board of Directors:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
Director and President:
MISOMU SONOBE, Esq.
Executive Director:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
AISAKU NAKAJIMA, Esq.
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.
The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic
Foreign Business:
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori.
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku.
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi.
[illegible] Branch: [illegible]

ANGLO-U.S. ITALIAN POLICY

Two Governments in Basic Agreement, Stettinius Says in Statement

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 5.—The United States and Britain are in basic agreement on Italy but are still working on how to go about it, declared Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, in a statement issued today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Stettinius' statement said: "A series of discussions subsequently has taken place between British and American officials concerning the method of implementing the joint policies set forth. There have been no major differences between the United States and the United Kingdom in these discussions and they have resulted in substantial agreement between the two governments. It is perfectly clear that the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom are in basic agreement and that they desire to provide a system to enable the Italians to start rebuilding their economic life and make a maximum contribution to the war efforts."

JAVANESE START TRAINING

190 Volunteers Selected to Form Special Attack Corps

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 7.—One hundred and ninety of the cream of Indonesian youths including three women selected from over 1,000 volunteers for the Special Attack Corps of Madioen Province started physical and spiritual training last Tuesday when the opening ceremony of the "Giretsu" training institute was held, attended by the provincial Governor and other high-ranking officials as well as civilian dignitaries.

To pioneers of the movement, Muhandar and Martono, were appointed head of the Institute and instructor respectively, besides several other Japanese instructors. The training is scheduled to continue four to five months only to be extended indefinitely until the trainees are completely imbued with the Japanese spirit of self-sacrifice for the cause of the country.

Franco-U.S. Pact Signed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 7.—Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, and Jefferson Caffery, U.S. Ambassador to Paris, on December 31 signed the text of a Franco-United States agreement which went into effect on January 1, a Washington report disclosed.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) ..¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ....¥[illegible]
PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA, S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron S. Morimura, T. Okubo, I. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, T. Ohmura, K. Itoh, N. Kawamura.
Head Office, Yokohama
BRANCHES & AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo.
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Macao, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, [illegible], Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, Prome, Rangoon, Shwebo, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Tandjoeng-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta, (Stationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Djogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabeya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuala-Belait, Kuching, Kudat, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE GLOOMIEST FOR YANKS

State of the Union Speech Apologetic and on the Defensive, Iguchi Comments

"President Roosevelt's message on the state of the Union was one of the utmost gloom for the American people," commented Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Monday. "In electing Roosevelt for his fourth term," said Mr. Iguchi, "the American people expected better tidings, something better than total manpower mobilization through the enactment of the national service legislation, which was smoked out of Congress when it was proposed last year."

Referring to the fact that Roosevelt has brought the matter up again as a must legislation, Mr. Iguchi pointed out that although Roosevelt has conveyed the message, its actual substance was provided by Japan and Germany "whose forces have been dealing such destructive blows on the American forces and making them bleed to such an extent that the process has affected the whole war organization and effort at home."

As to other items related to the war and foreign policy, Roosevelt "sounds rather apologetic and on the defensive," Mr. Iguchi observed, adding that "he makes promises as to what the United States will do to Japan and Germany but offers no convincing assurance about the situation as it exists today."

Mr. Iguchi continued, "His reference to power politics, now in fashion in the so-called 'liberated' areas of Europe, as something which should not be a controlling factor in international relations was primarily addressed to the American people, who recently have become much upset by the trend of political affairs in Europe. Whether or not he has allayed the fear of the American people by speaking against power politics, his statement will have no effect upon the continuance of power politics itself, as Roosevelt himself is playing the game."

Cat Out of Bag

Roosevelt again let the cat out of the bag, Mr. Iguchi remarked, when he spoke of the Atlantic Charter, saying that its principles would be maintained as far as humanly possible. "By saying that, he has admitted that the so-called Charter cannot be strictly adhered to." Mr. Iguchi pointed out "Of course, anything about this Charter means nothing to us as it is worth only a scrap of paper. The ones who have been making it a scrap of paper are the United States and Britain, whose actions have been entirely inconsistent with, or opposed to, the principles set forth in it."

Touching on Turkey's severance of relations with Japan, Mr. Iguchi said that "it does not affect us in the least." "As far as Turkey is concerned," he declared, "she has nothing to gain and everything to lose. When she broke off with Germany she descended the ladder of national honor and dignity. Now she has descended lower by succumbing to United States and British pressure to break off with Japan, with whom there was no single valid reason or excuse for breaking off if she had full control of her national will and conscience."

Mr. Iguchi pointed out that by breaking off with Japan, Turkey abandoned her historic opportunity and task begun by the late Kemal Ataturk to become a bridge between Europe and Asia and as a crossroad of the two worlds and to contribute to the progress and advancement of mankind. "Turkey's geographic position and dual Oriental-Occidental background," Mr. Iguchi said, "had eminently fitted her to play such a role, but by submitting to the will of Anglo-American imperialism and thereby turning her back to Asia, she has abandoned her most important service to the world.

"It is not sympathy we feel toward Turkey; only pity, pity that she too had to fall in line with all the other smaller puppet nations and thereby present another example of the fact that there is no sovereign independence for the smaller nations under the Anglo-American concept of world order," Mr. Iguchi declared.

Hitler Never Silent

Commenting on the long silence recently broken by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, Mr. Iguchi averred that "by speaking he has brought only shame, fear and embarrassment to the enemy, who, making fantastic speculations on his silence, had spread the most disgusting stories about him and concocted dream plans about what to do with Germany after she had been defeated."

"As far as we have been concerned," Mr. Iguchi stressed, "the Fuehrer has never been silent. We knew he was at work when Germany took swift measures for total all-out mobilization and reinforced herself for the heavy tasks ahead. We knew he was intensely at work when on December 16, the German forces began their surging westward offensive. That was the most eloquent statement made by the Fuehrer explaining why he had made no public appearance or speech since last summer."

"Our enemies have been fully answered," Mr. Iguchi declared, "one by action, which the enemy must be feeling with great pain and one by the words spoken by the Fuehrer himself, which the enemy must have heard also with great pain and mortification."

Japanese Thought and Character

The Spirit of Revolt

By SHUNKICHI AKIMOTO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

The eye does not see itself, neither does a nation all its ways as others see them. In the matter of order we discussed last week, for example, we did not think we were such sticklers after order until we had seen the ways of people in other countries. What we thought a matter of course was with others a matter of exception. As soon as we quit our shores and land on foreign land, be it of Asia or Europe, we will begin to feel our cherished sense of order terribly disturbed.

Look how men are rushing about with apparently no sense of order, let alone propriety, women with unwomanly haste as if competing with quick-strutting men, little children being dragged along at the ends of straps like dogs; street hawkers yelling at the top of their voice swelling the din of traffic of men, beasts and vehicles, jumbled together, in a ceaseless eddy of disorder. Come to the less noisy and better-ordered parts or so-called social quarters, but here again we find what appears to be a desperate social anarchy: good men and bad mingling together, drunkards ogling at gentle women, guileless youths going with prostitutes like sheep to the slaughter-house, cleanness jostling with filthiness, virtue with vice.

In the Chinese theater you see a most untheatrical state of disorderliness, on the stage and off it. It is a question, which affords, the more thrilling of sensations—the actors on the boards or the audience below. Upon the stage the orchestra (which in Japan is hidden from view) is in full array of which the slovenly-clad and villainous-looking "musicians" are creating a pandemonium, obviously to drown the universal buzz, coughing, gargling, spitting of the spectators.

Order in Speech

Of the European theater also the first impression the Japanese gets is the absence of order as order is conceived in the Japanese theatrical world. In Japan there is, both in theater and in life, a traditional conception of "upper" and "lower" ranks, forming an unwritten code of conduct by which every person is implicitly guided. Wherever there is a room or a mere floor space the Japanese eye will quickly detect with an infallible sense of order and prosperity the exact spot which may be called place of honor where the guest or superior person is to sit. This is best illustrated in the court scene. On the Japanese stage there is no question of doubt as to where high personages are expected to sit or stand; there is no mistaking a daimyo or prince from his vassals, or as between superior samurai and subordinate ones. A prince is a prince from crown to toe. He is known not merely by costume, but by every word he utters, by every motion he makes as well as by the place where he sits and the way he sits. Therefore such anomalous scenes as queen and clown squatting on the floor face to face or a Joan of Arc trying to identify the Dauphin in the court full of glittering personages are inconceivable to one used to Japanese theatrical tradition..

This all-pervading sense of order regulating conduct according to social rank and position is shown in none so poignantly than in the use and omission of honorifics and verbal flourishes after every sentence we speak, such as "Omae," "Anata," and "So-da," "So-desu," "So-de-gozai-masu," etc. It is quite natural that to people so hidebound with regulations, restrictions, inhibitions, and "Do's" and "Don'ts," centered on the deeply-ingrained sense of order and propriety, those who are exempt from such shackles should seem little short of social freebooters and a community patterned upon no such order semi-anarchical.

Exceptions

However, there are cases where this abnormally-developed sense of order appears to be trodden underfoot with no compunction at all. I refer to the lack of elementary order seen at the railway station or its booking office where people rush up all in a mass instead of forming a line (I am speaking of conditions before the war, 10 years ago), in department store, bus and tramcar where well-dressed "ladies" and "gentlemen" demand to be "first served," and in the Government office where the high official occupies the best part of the room with the warm windows behind him shining like the great halo at the back of the Amida Buddha so that all visitors must sit or stand in front, near the outer door, with the glare of the sun full in their faces, hardly able to look up or at him. These apparently un-Japanese examples of irregularity, however, do not in reality mean a deliberate negation of order; they only signify a mistaken or outmoded interpretation of order as based on the old notion that the higher men are socially placed the better or the more "special" treatment they merit.

To the same idea is obviously due the aforesaid disorderliness seen at the railway station and other public places where crowds of people gather for common objectives. As we all know, it was a comparatively new experience in Japan that all sorts and conditions of people, high and low, men, women and children, should travel by the same conveyance, make purchases at the same shop and eat at the same table in a public restuarant; it was only common or lowclass people who led a gregarious life, not the genteel folk who had all shopkeepers come to them and who traveled in separate palanquin or forming their own processions. The fundamental sense of order reigns as potently as ever; only its new interpretation, to meet the new requirements of changed social conditions, has not yet been fully developed—that is all.

Order Not Enough

We must say therefore that in the regulating of public affairs as in that of private concerns order alone is not enough. Something else is wanted to make up for the natural deficiency of order, or to counteract its inevitable tendency to limit or impede its own function.

Order should have no more circumscribing effect than examination in the civil service whose purpose is to take the best talents unutilized in society, not to exclude them. The quality of order should be positive, not negative, progressive in spirit, constructive in design and elevating in ideal, and therefore should have an element of mobility or flexibility. There should be variety in order: order in the market, order at school, and order in the home life. But as it is impossible to achieve ideal order everywhere we must cultivate another quality to supplement, to fulfil order. It is the spirit of enterprise, of daring initiative; I had almost said of revolt. Its function is to question, even to challenge the authority of tradition, to disturb the equilibrium of old order and to smash it, if necessary, so it seems the antithesis or contradition of order. The truth is that that kind of order is worse than useless which cannot stand on its own feet or does not include within its bosom the principle of self-sustenance to enable it to withstand the disintegrating forces of adversity. Order, to be real order, should be able to maintain its own order. And who will deny but that the Japanese have managed to keep this enterprise, order's sister quality, in good trim always? Indeed I would go so far as to declare that if there were two qualities which have more than any other helped the Japanese to overcome the many lets and hindrances standing in her paths of progress and reach the place of honor she commands today, they are order and enterprise fused in harmonious blending. Order without enterprise may only be a starch-fed anemic doll; enterprise without order a cut-throat, not a hero.

Too Much Order

If strong order was the master-secret of Tokugawa's peaceful regime of 250 years, it was also the cause of its overthrow. In its closing days all was order, nothing but order, without the vestige of that energizing element of enterprise which, in the days of the First, the Third and the Eighth Shoguns, had proved the effective counterpoise to the mummifying tendency of sheer orderliness. The social conditions witnessed in the pre-Restoration period were laughable, fantastic in the extreme. Everybody was made to wear, so to speak, a strait-jacket, and could not take a step out of the prescribed boundaries in which he was confined all his life. If there were men quick-witted enough to enjoy a measure of free life it was not due to the august will of the authorities to encourage it. Nothing illustrates this pigeon-holed orderliness of Shogunate rule better than the familiar greeting exchanged on New Year's Day—"Aikawarazu" (without change)—the form of greeting which by sheer force of habit is retained till this day. Thus had passed year after year, generation after generation—aikawarazu—with hereditary simpletons under the names of Roju and Wakadoshiyori (Ministers and Vice-Ministers) continuing to sit on the summit of public affairs while the lowest order of samurai, Ashigaru, constituting the cleverest rogues in existence. It was this caricature of order that the Shogunate had maintained as the first law of the universe. Hence the demand for the new order of Meiji. In truth, it was not a new order but a real order that was wanted—the order of things as they should be.

The qualities of order and enterprise are related to each other as are the "Yo" and "In" of Chinese cosmogony, or the principles of male and female, positive and negative, action and reaction and other dual principles of which the essence is the ideal of human continuity or progress. In the political physiology of the State the first requisite of healthy life is of course order, but it constantly demands the vitalizing influence of fresh blood emanating from young body, to keep itself from untimely ossification or stagnation. What is the spiritual source of this latter requisite which we have called the spirit of enterprise or revolt? It is to be found in that quality which we call "gi," "gikyo," "taigi," and various other names of which though they are readily comprehensible to the Japanese, their English equivalents "righteousness," "chivalry" "great righteousness," can hardly convey the true sense. It is the urge of this quality to break through the false or order in order to vindicate or establish the truer order, and so it often involves the violation of some law or other connected with the old order. It must pay its own penalty—to break the lesser virtue to gain the greater—and the penalty must sometimes take a very painful form such as death, or apparent defeat, even dishonor.

Youth's Privilege

This is a very dangerous doctrine, to be sure, but it is the pride and glory as well as the privilege of youth in whose veins courses the high blood of daring and recklessness. It is the eternal challenge of youth against superannuated age, or the tyranny of old order—to dispute the cannons of convention, to help the weak and punish the arrogant, to upset the apple-cart of smug orthodoxy, to assert freedom of thought, independence of conduct. Which of us, when young, were not dangerous radicals, tempted to go "Robinson-Crusoeing," to run to sea and be a common sailor, to rush to America for the sheer fun of money-making, to desert the parental home like the prodigal son to see the world for ourselves, to laugh at the sanctity of matrimony and favor "free marriage," nay, to abolish religion itself and reconstruct the world upon an original plan? Or who of us have not heard of the story of a young Saionji (the late genro Prince Saionji) smashing the windowpanes of a Paris cafe and identifying himself on his return home with the radical movement of Nakae Chomin and other disciples of Rousseau; or of a younger Konoye (Prince Fumimaro Konoye in his young days) who astonished, and perplexed his relatives by expressing a pious desire to go to America to escape the "urusai" bother of manifold social obligations which must descend on the scion of an ancient aristocratic family like his?

But this spirit of youthful revolt against the status quo of the world is not a disease to be eradicated by violent operation; it is a symptom marking a stage in development—a sign perhaps of too much health and blood which must beget incorrigible optimism, and which must therefore be treated as diseases were treated in old days, by a little blood-letting, not too much bleeding, of course, lest it should prove fatal. For as we grow older, we will come to maturer conclusions that to have a plethora of "best boy friends" or "best girl friends" (according to the case) is not the same of earthly bliss and that the ancient Oriental sages who counselled obedience and chastity were not such fools as they were imagined to be.

It is a lucky thing for Japan that the two principles of order and enterprise, of obedience and revolt,—of thought and character, the one defensive and the other aggressive—should have been kept in vital function through its long career, leavening each other and guaranteeing a harmonious development of the people as a strong, healthy, progressive nation.

CHINA GREETS 3RD YEAR OF ENTRY INTO THE WAR

Both Gov't and People Firmly Resolved to Fight With Japan Till Final Victory

Domei

NANKING, January 8.—As China greets the second anniversary of her declaration of war against Britain and the United States, both the government and people of China are more than ever determind to fight hand in hand with Japan until final victory.

The brilliant successes scored by the Japanese Forces on the China Continent during the past year drove away Chungking troops and pushed the United States Air Force in China far into the interior, greatly consolidating the military and political position of the National Government of China.

Although the death of Wang Ching-wei, foremost leader of rejuvenated China, in November, last year, was a great blow to the Chinese masses, the National Government which remains as united as ever under the leadership of the new President of the Executive Yuan, Dr. Chen Kung-po, has vigorously undertaken to bring the work left half done by Wang Ching-wei to a successful conclusion.

The path trodden by the National Government during the two years since her participation in the War of Greater East Asia was by no means an easy one. The first one year was devoted to the basic work of building up a wartime structure in the central government, while in the second year, able leaders were detailed to provinces to eliminate enemy political and military influences and to purge corrupt officials. Meanwhile, the spirit of cooperation with Japan and confidence in the National Government gradually permeated the Chinese masses as extraterritoriality was abolished and concessions returned by Japan in conformity with her New China Policy resulting in the complete recovery of China's sovereignty.

One of the outstanding successes achieved by the National Government during the past year was the reorganization and unification of its armies.

Encouraged by the successful operations of the Japanese Forces in China, the National Military Committee took resolute steps to strengthen China's military power to secure peace and order in the provinces. At present, China's fighting services include the special Guards, provisionally-organized 10th Army, and North China Pacification Army, in addition to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Armies and various forces belonging to the Pacification Commissioners Offices.

There are also some naval forces which are extending close cooperation to the Japanese Navy in guarding China's coastal areas. Meanwhile, the antagonism of the Chinese masses against the United States Air Force in China is mounting, as Yankee airmen of late have intensified their indiscriminate bombing against major cities, killing and wounding thousands of innocent civilian and destroying numerous non-military objectives. The inhuman acts of the American airmen are more than anything else bringing home to the Chinese masses that freedom of China and liberation of Greater East Asia cannot be achieved unless Japan and her allies win the current War of Greater East Asia.

Thus, all in all, China today enters the third year since her declaration of war against Britain and the United States with renewed determination to fight on until her war aims are realized.

Thai Army Shifts Bared

Domei

BANGKOK, January 7.—Lieutenant General Chira Wichit Songkhram, Chief of Staff and Minister Without Portfolio, has been today appointed Deputy Defense Minister of Thailand while Lieutenant General Chon Chotidilok was named Chief of Staff.

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, January 8

NON-STABILITY OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL SITUATION

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The present situation in those countries of Europe which America and Britain claim to have "liberated," namely, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, and Greece is all the same, that is, they are visited by famines and troubled by political insecurity. As far as the internal strife in Greece is concerned, Britain's interference is being made an issue not only in America, but also in Britain, and the matter has developed to a point where it is even affecting Churchill's political life.

Recently, Churchill personally visited Athens and attempted to bring about a solution of the problem. As a result, Greek Premier Papandreous whom Churchill had enthusiastically supported, was forced to resign and Archbishop Damaskinos of Athens was made Regent, while former Premier General Nicholas Plastiras became the new Premier. While thus the problem appears to have been solved for the time being, yet the relations with the EAM and ELAS groups still remain unclarified and the political situation is extremely unsafe. This sort of internal strife caused by the policy of Britain, who considers Greece as her own sphere of influence, and Greece's opposition to it, casts a black shadow not merely on the Greek problem but on the political situation of all of Europe.

Again, there is the Polish question which has been a sore point in the relations among the anti-Axis countries and which looks again as if it is about to have wide repercussions with the so-called Lublin regime becoming the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic to which the Soviet Union has speedily extended formal recognition. As America and Britain are no longer in a position to abandon the exiled Polish Government in London, it seems that they are not inclined to recognize the new Polish Provisional Government. No matter how the matter will develop in the future, there is no concealing the fact that this action of the Soviet Union has gravely affected both America and Britain.

While the German offensive is steadily making headway, the political situation is growing ever more complicated. Thus at present, apart from the question as to who will be the ultimate victor in this war, there are grave doubts as to anti-Axis countries' method of prosecuting the war. That is to say, there are two sides to the present World War, namely, the war of the Axis countries against the anti-Axis countries and the war among the anti-Axis countries. The political situation in Europe proves this, and even though the anti-Axis countries may not become entirely disunited, nobody can fail to admit that dissension has arisen among them as to their respective war aims. Will the Three Power Conference be able to remedy this situation? At any rate, much can be expected from the development of the European War and the political situation this year.

ENEMY REACHING FOR LUZON

ASAHI—It has been announced by the Imperial Headquarters that the enemy on the morning of January 6 penetrated into Lingayen Bay and shelled the coast line. At the same time, the war results achieved by our Air Force between January 3 and 6 have been announced. Moreover, other enemy movements were reported, which indicate that the enemy is aiming at an invasion of Luzon Island.

It is clear that the enemy's landings on Leyte and Mindoro were preparatory moves for a landing on Luzon, but as his progress has not been up to expectations he is now looking for a chance to head right for his objective. It is a matter of common sense that he has got to capture Luzon for the free deployment of his forces. General Douglas MacArthur's boast that he would "return to Manila" as well as Admiral Chester Nimitz's desire to "capture Luzon and reach the South China Coast" point to the enemy's secret aim of capturing Luzon.

Prime Minister General Koiso, at the initial session of the Cabinet meeting for the New Year held on January 4, made the following important statement: "The war situation in Leyte is not altogether favorable. The decisive battle in Leyte shows indications of having developed into a decisive battle to be fought in all the areas of the Philippines." This statement voices Japan's determination to prepare against the enemy's new military movements.

Such a tenacious fighting will as is exhibited by the enemy shows his attempt to strike the center of our ground air base where concentrative operation of our air force strength is possible.

General Tomoyuki Yamashita voiced the conviction that if the enemy ever came to the plains of Luzon, it would afford the Japanese a better opportunity to annihilate him at a single stroke. If the enemy tries to realize again on Luzon Island his dream of "landing in Normandy," the attempt will turn into another Dunkirk tragedy.

That which will smash the enemy's stratagem is primarily the cutting off of his supply and the checking of the mass movements of his air force. The enemy convoys, despite the tremendous losses which they have suffered at the hands of our Special Attack Corps, are still daily continuing their supplies to the battlefields in the Philippines. The enemy is concentrating more than 2,000 planes at bases in Hollandia, Peliliu, Morotai, Middleburg Island, Wiak, etc. and is doing his best to push them on to the scene of the decisive battle to be fought.

That airplanes, which are the chief weapons of war, are the most important weapons in slashing this enemy offensive no longer requires further expatiation. The duty of the home front is to throw into the fighting front the minimum number of these weapons of war sufficient to overpower the enemy's supply at any cost and before the right opportunity is lost. We must supply our Forces operating on the foremost front at least with such planes as are necessary to counterattack enemy convoys and to daily and continuously attack enemy bases at Tacloban, Dulag, Tanauen and San Jose.

Houses to Let

Two storied foreign style houses; with 5 rooms and 6 rooms at Yamamoto-dori 2-chome; Rent ¥135.00. Also at Kitano-cho 4-chome; Rent ¥110.00. A few Japanese houses on Tor Road suitable for shops.

Offices to Let

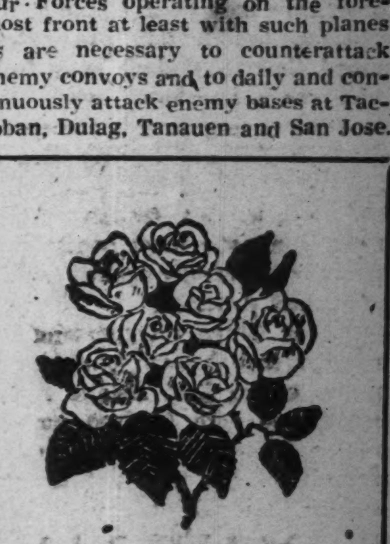
Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale

Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply to
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome,
Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 789
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

VITAMIN B_1
METABOLIN
"Strong"
TAKEDA YAKUHIN KOGYO K.K.
OSAKA, NIPPON



FLOWERS
For All Occasions
Actual cost of delivery will be charged
U. GOTO
47 Roppongi-cho, Azabu,
TOKYO
(At Roppongi Crossing)
Tel. 48-0005, 0803
Closed on 1st and 3rd Sundays of every month.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

ENGLISH speaking young Japanese lady (or Nisei) as secretary. Apply with curriculum vitae to Box 888, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency, 128 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3817.

For Sale

DUST-SWEEPER, German make, also morning coat, gentleman's overcoat, small size, and lady's overcoat, etc. Apply Jeanne, 23, Imai-cho, Azabu-ku, between 3-5 p.m.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4409.

Instruction

NIPPON MUSIC HIGH SCHOOL. Singing, piano, violin, and other instruments, chorus, ensemble playing, theory, composition. Class and individual teaching by foremost Japanese and foreign professors. Omori-ku, Iriarai 1-chome 166. Phone Omori 06-6149. New term from January 8.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi. Bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3666, 3653.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Room 654 (6th floor). Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho. 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director, Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

DR. M. TAKAHASHI (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro, 1-118, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki. 49-0417.

We SELL or EXCHANCE New and Used Typewriters
Inaba Typewriter Co.
Tokyo: 7, Gofukubashi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku. Tel. 24-1981.
Yokohama: 78, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku. Tel. 2-3881

THIAMIDIN (TAB) "COMET"

A powerful Vitamin B concentrate containing Vitamin B1, active yeast, and dextro-glucose. Strongly indicated as an addition to the diet of rice-eating peoples. Beneficial effects are observed in beri-beri, tuberculosis, gastro-intestinal disorders, constipation, and in the feeding of pregnant women and infants.

Superior of New Drugs in Nippon
KURODA SEIYAKU
KABUSHIKI KAISHA
Imabashi 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka, Nippon
Branches: Tokyo, Mukden, Shanghai, Tientsin
Distributors:
Yashima Shoten
4, Honcho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1776.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥35.00; one year, ¥68.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1945

China's Continuing War

The declaration of war against the United States and Britain by the National Government of China exactly two years ago today has now taken on added significance in the light of the recent Anglo-American activities in China. These activities demonstrate increasingly how unalterably inimical are the Anglo-American designs toward China, and they vindicate emphatically the supreme justifiability of China's action two years ago today in declaring war against these implacable enemies.

When China declared war two years ago, the immediate reasons were obvious to all. Britain for more than a century had been the ringleader of the imperialistic Western Powers who had imposed severe disabilities upon China and had reduced her to the position of an oppressed semi-colony. The United States had followed in Britain's wake and under the cover of a pretended concern for China's integrity had threatened to surpass even Britain in subjecting China to foreign bondage. When Japan, at the head of a surging East Asiatic movement for emancipation, arose to drive out the Anglo-American intruders from this region and proceeded to help China regain her long-lost national rights, it was but natural for China to participate actively in this movement by joining in the struggle against the common foe. The advantageous results for China have already been amply demonstrated by the enhanced position which the National Government of China has attained among the truly free nations of the world.

But events today prove that China's declaration of war continues to have a significance which will be projected far into the future. For it is clear that the British and the Americans will not be deterred by their initial expulsion. They are already proceeding with their plans to return to China in force to bring her under an even severer bondage than ever before. The war for China, therefore, has not ended with the present restoration of her national rights, but if the future destiny of China is to be safeguarded, the war must continue. America and Britain are not enemies of the moment; they are enemies which China must combat continuously without relaxation. They are implacable enemies whose permanent and fundamental antagonism to the true interests of a free China justifies China's continued resistance against them. China's declaration of war against them two years ago must be regarded, therefore, not as a momentary expediency to regain her national rights but as a manifestation of a fundamental policy to ensure her future destiny.

How impossible is China's freedom without continuing opposition to America and Britain can be seen from the unfolding plans of these countries. They persist in obstructing China's unification by supporting the renegade regime at Chungking, setting Chinese to fight against Chinese. They persist in using the Chungking armies to further their attacks upon the independent nations of East Asia, setting Asiatics to fight against Asiatics.

But it is not only their use of Chungking as a tool in their conduct of the war that the Americans and British are damaging the interests of China. The United States has already gone far to make of Chungking an entering wedge for an extensive control which she hopes to extend over all China. Already a steady stream of American emissaries have gone to Chungking to make surveys and to supervise the Chungking regime. Already American generals are extending their command over the Chungking armies, American experts are directing Chunking's transportation and industrial systems, American officers are training Chungking military units, and American air and mechanized forces are causing Chungking's strategy to be increasingly dependent upon American initiative. Already the Chungking regime has had to recast its cabinet in response to the interference of the American advisers. Chungking has become completely a dupe and puppet of the United States for at least the time being, however much some of the Chungking leaders may still hope to turn the tables and to make use of American aid to advance their own ends.

If left unchecked, this American control over Chungking will be expanded into a complete domination of China by the United States to furnish an unlimited field for American economic exploitation. America's over-expanded industries and artificially boosted standard of living will be maintained through the American exploitation of China's markets and resources. If China is to be free to attain her own rightful destiny, not only with respect to political rights but also with respect to the full utilization of her own resources for the benefit of her own people, China must continue to wage unceasing war to keep out the American invader.

The United States is not alone in her ambition for the exploitation of China. Although Britain has not made as much progress as the United States in infiltrating into Chungking, the British make no secret of their similar ambition. Holding that their past interests in the exploitation of China give them prior rights over the Americans, the British contend that while control over China is only a profitable luxury for the United States, control over China is an absolute necessity for the economic solvency of the British Empire. However active the Americans may be in China at the moment, the British are determined that they shall have fully their share and more when the time comes to garner in the spoils. If China is to avoid going back to the days of British-controlled treaty ports and British-dictated concessions, she must continue to fight as unceasingly against Britain as against America.

Only a China safeguarding her independence through joint defense of the entire East Asiatic region in alliance with kindred nations, only a China developing her resources for her own use through cooperation with her neighbors, only a China which realizes that her future can be made secure only as the security of all East Asia is made secure, can hope to escape the clutches of the Anglo-American enemy. It means a China which will cooperate intimately with Japan to form the nucleus of a free and united Greater East Asia in successful defiance of the menace of America and Britain.

China's declaration of war against the United States and Britain two years ago may thus be seen today as an expression of a fundamental policy necessitated by the inherent character of the Anglo-American attitude toward China. China must be convinced today more than ever how inalterably her hopes for the future must depend upon her unrelaxing prosecution of her present war.

A Year Ago Today
January 9, 1944

Japanese Forces in the Cape Gloucester area, commenced attacks on the slopes of important heights held by the American forces, it was revealed.

* * *

A spokesman of the German Army declared that the German forces on the Eastern front will carry out large-scale readjustments to meet all shifting conditions in the future.

* * *

Anti-Axis raiders carried out wanton and indiscriminate bombings on San Romo and Lucca situated on the east and west banks of the Gulf of Genoa and mercilessly inflicted death and sufferings on the the citizens on January 8, it was disclosed. Particularly in Lucca, priceless pieces of art were destroyed.

Fruits of Wisdom

But one thing on earth is better than the wife, and that is the mother.—L. Schafer.

* * *

Humility is the root, mother, nurse, foundation, and bond of all virtue.—Chrysostom.

CHUNGKING'S DIEFICULTIES

Run-Away Inflation Harassing Officials of Regime

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

According to a report made by Hsu Kan, head of the Chungking Food Department, at the meeting of the People's Political Council last September, the Chungking-controlled area with Szechwan Province as its center had last year the biggest crop in several decades. He stated that in Szechwan province, there would be an estimated crop increase of 13 per cent over the preceding year. As a result of this promising crop forecast, the price of rice per picul dropped from 10,000 yuan to 7,000 yuan, a reduction of 30 per cent. The prices of meat, egg and soap also showed similar decreases. Many people jumped to the conclusion from the above fact that prices have hit the ceiling. A similar report was circulated abroad also. But this optimistic view suddenly burst into bubbles when the news of the fall of Kweilin and Liuchow reached the people of the Chungking-controlled area. Price's began to soar to new heights again.

Retail prices in Chungking at the end of 1943 were 200 times those before the China Affair some seven years ago. Last May they were 415 times higher and 440 times higher in July. After this, there was a temporary lapse but the trend of further inflation set in with the fall of Kweilin. No official report has been issued by the Chungking regime regarding the price conditions in November. But judging from the black market quotation of the American paper currency in China, the prices must be now between 800 and 1,000 times the prices of the pre-Incident days.

An explanation of the black market quotations of American paper currency may be needed. If money is sent to China from the United States by means of a bill of exchange by a bank one will receive officially 20 yuan in fapi currency for every one American dollar. For the people of the privileged class such as government officials, newspaper men, and missionaries, a premium of 100 per cent will be made so that they will receive 40 yuan in fapi currency for one American dollar. But if a one-dollar American paper money is sent through mail, its recipient in Chungking or Kumming, as the case may be, will get in the black market 200 yuan in fapi money in exchange for one American dollar bill.

Prices Rise

This black market price of the American dollar has stood at 200 yuan for the past nine months until the time of the fall of Kweilin when it suddenly jumped to 600 yuan within two weeks following the passing of this strategic point into Japanese hands. It is said that the black-market quotations of the American currency greatly influence the general price levels in the Chungking-controlled territory, so that the prices must have risen twice or three times since the fall of Kweilin.

There is an interesting story of inflation in Chungking in the first part of November. One foreign correspondent one night in the first part of November won 90,000 yuan in a single poker game and this greatly astonished his friends. But two days later the same correspondent won another poker game in which he rolled in 230,000 yuan! Again, two American military officers saw a second-hand Buick of 1927 make in a Chungking garage. Upon their inquiry, the proprietor said that the price of the car was 5,000,000 yuan. The officers tried to beat down the price to 2,000,000 yuan but the proprietor only shook his head vigorously. This happened before the fall of Kweilin so that the price of the yuan must have gone down much further, with the result that the Buick must cost over 10,000,000 yuan now!

Government officials and salaried men are the ones suffering most from the inflated prices. Nor are foreign people leading any easy life. On the other hand, merchants and day laborers are comparatively well off. Although rice, wheat and products of the season are distributed among the government officials at official rates they are leading a most miserable life since their salaries are limited. It is said that the number of deaths resulting from undernourishment is the greatest.

Merchants who have stock are in an advantageous position inasmuch as they can earn fat profits by selling their stock at exorbitant prices and they can make further profits by using the profit already secured to buy other commodities. Merchants will never suffer any loss while prices tend to rise.

Many of the day laborers have been placed in a better condition since their wages have been raised with the rise of prices. Rikishamen, for instance, can earn a fat income in a short space of time and as soon as they have earned enough for the day, they quit working. This is one reason why it is so very difficult to find rikishamen's service in Chungking streets nowadays.

Chungking was subjected to very severe air attacks up to the summer of 1942. In order to escape from air attacks, the Chungking regime moved the offices of government establishments, important factories and wireless facilities into the hills and caverns. It is said that the only English newspaper in Chungking, the National Herald, is also located in a cave. But because of the absence of air attacks in recent times, a building and construction fever has hit the city and many offices, residences and shops are now under construction. At the same time, the population of the city has increased from 700,000 to 1,000,000. One foreign correspondent divided the population into three classes, namely, the native people, government officials and foreigners. This classification may be applied even today. By the native people are meant those who have lived in the city before the Chiang regime moved its headquarters there. The great majority of these are merchants and laberers, but include many refugees from other parts of China.

The number of government officials and their families are estimated at about 200,000. They are people who came from such cities as Nanking, Shanghai and Hankow when the seat of the Chiang regime was moved to Chungking. Many of these are looking anxiously to the day when they might go back to their blood and kins.

There are also about 1,500 foreigners, British, American, French and Russian. The great majority of them are members of foreign embassies and legations, foreign banks and firms, newspaper men and missionaries. Americans number about 500 and form the largest foreign colony, followed by Britons who number 330. The Soviets number 180 and the Indians 50.

MUSIC IN GERMAN LIFE

Hitler Makes Musical Training Part of People's Education to Enhance Fighting Morale

Editor's Note: The following article by Naoe Momma, Professor at the Musashino Music Academy, appeared recently in the Ongaku Chishiki.

Music which is being fostered by the German philharmonic leaders is indeed symbolic of the fighting Reich. The fact that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler frequently attends concerts, even as the supreme commander of fighting Germany, is a case in point. He is particularly fond of opera and falls in raptures over the Wagnerian performances. Being a born great lover of music, Fuehrer Hitler is known to have once played the violin. And ranking next to such a great leader as the Fuehrer are such others as Propaganda Minister Goebbels and Marshal Hermann W. Goering who have a deep understanding of music. Not only are the present German leaders eminent in their appreciation of music, but nearly all of their predecessors in world fame enjoyed music. In fact they were the ones who built up the nation while fostering music. Emperor Karl in the 8th century was noted for his accomplishment in the propagation of music throughout the country. Credit is due to him for being the first to introduce the organ to Europe. Moreover, he founded many music schools in his domain which he frequently visited. Emperor Otto and Maximilian were also great music lovers, and particularly of note was Frederick the Great who not only played the violin but also left many compositions to posterity. Thus it can be said that the German leaders have added to the growth of their nation through the fostering of music.

This has not come by accident; music is inherent in the German people. In fact Germany is known as a nation of music. The Germans make music a part of their life; they love and live in music as though it were a part of their very existence. And so it necessarily follows that to lead such a race of people properly the leaders must have a deep understanding of music. And it is only natural to see Germany under the leadership of Fuehrer Hitler who is so deeply allied with music, show such a great outburst of fighting morale as is witnessed at present.

Hitler and Music

This fact of the German people having become so music-minded is indeed unprecedented. Virtually, it was brought about with the coming of Hitler into popularity. Before his appearance, only a portion of the people really appreciated music, and enjoyed the freedom of the musical side of their life, even though Germany was then known as a music-loving nation. Illustrative of this is the fact that although it was usual to see the Philharmony of Berlin filled to capacity with tickets going at a premium, those in the audience who appreciated the performance were but a small portion of the populace. The same rule followed with opera; where the house was usually packed, the ones who really understood the play were limited to a special class of people. While it was true that the audience at a concert, musicale, or opera was much larger than was the case in other countries; the number was not a fair representation of the German populace.

But all this has changed since Fuehrer Hitler took up the reins of government. As was aforementioned, before German Nationall Socialism was introduced there were comparatively a few who understood opera, and according to the census taken in 1934, the year in which Hitler's regime was set up, the operative of Siemens Company of Berlin who had never before seen an opera, represented 85 per cent. Then this was all changed. From the following year the number of workers who came to see opera performances increased to 1,500,000, and in the next year to 4,600,000, and still the next year to 5,000,000. This increase was also reflected in the people's patronage of other musical entertainments. It clearly shows the trends through which the popularization of music was gradually taking place. Thus German music, has virtually become nationalized and, this can be termed as a splendid accomplishment in German history.

All this was brought about by the German leaders through their appreciative power of music. According to their ideas, music is an expression of their national life; it is not merely a means to excite pleasure nor is it considered a luxury of life or something to be used solely for the promotion of education; but through music the people's morale and fighting spirit must be raised. They contend that this is essential at this critical moment of the war, and this spirit must be enhanced through the fostering of music.

Uses of Music

In this respect, we must note their musical slogan KDF, the like of which can hardly be adoptable in other countries. The slogan means in German that through pleasure the people will gain strength (Kraft Durch Freude). It is different from the mere idea of recreation aiming to entertain the workers, so that they may be refreshed for their next day's work. In Germany it is through music that the gaining of people's strength is aimed.

When total mobilization is now in force in Germany, music is rather encouraged, in fact musical entertainments have not been prohibited. In accordance with this mobilization all schools and theaters have been closed and all men concerned have joined the fighting ranks, but the people's respect for music has been heightened. For instance, the running of the Philharmony is apparently still continued. And the factory music, consolation entertainments and military bands are most likely being carried on as enthusiastically as ever. The closing of German universities does not affect the people's enthusiasm for music a bit, though the idea hurt the pride of Germany being as she is, a scientific nation.

Now let us go into the ways in which music is mobilized or how it is utilized to satisfy the demand of the fighting Reich. We are confident that music has, generally speaking, spread throughout the country. The family piano is being played, radio music listened to, church choir sings in accompaniment to the organ, and military bands go through the streets of the city as usual at noon. In Berlin in particular, it is customary for the citizens to sing in accompaniment to the military band and for factory workers to listen to the consolation band once a day. Not only the factory operatives and soldiers at the barracks sing with visiting bands but musical concerts are also given to the sick and wounded soldiers. In fact, this represents a picture depicting the whole fighting Reich being flooded with music.

War and Music

The way this is done in Germany, however, is quite different from in other countries where undoubtedly music is utilized for the same purpose. For instance, giving the German sick and wounded a musical entertainment is not done in an ordinary way. It does not end in entertaining them, so that they may temporarily forget their sufferings or be relieved of their blues. It goes much deeper than that. It goes into life itself; it stirs up hope; it fosters the consciousness of the permanency of their nationality. Hence the character of the music so given is in most cases serious, profound and sober, rather than light and commonplace. Even in selecting the light popular tunes all the outmoded, decadent ones are rejected.

At the same time, the idea is not limited to letting the audience only listen to the performance, but, circumstances permitting, it is to have some of the audience join in. For instance, those who still can use their hands are invited to play the concertina or guitar; still others are invited to play the harmonica. In short, the idea is not merely to give others music but to let them consider it their own. In other words, this idea is not just to give the people something independent but to promote the feeling that their life is in music.

It goes the same when entertaining the factory workers by way of consolation and recreation. They like, other than being entertained with popular songs, to be treated with the artistic, serious type of music. They seem to enjoy classical music immensely, for whenever a Beethoven symphony or the like is given the audience's tremendous applause at the end of each performance, is deafening.

So it follows that the entertainers are often accompanied by some noted musicians. Among Professor Furtwaengler's giant orchestra are found Kemp's piano and Kuleukampf's violin. Aside from this, there is a movement afoot to organize a new orchestra, concert band, or chorus band at the plants. In addition to these, the operatives are invited from time to time to an opera or concert.

Music Aids Morale

Thus is seen that in Germany of today there is practically no one who lacks a musical ear. Rather their taste has been so much elevated that what was considered too difficult for ordinary people to appreciate a few years back—for instance, such complicated works as by Bruckner and Reger—are now enthusiastically sought. Where in most other countries it is a rule to try to popularize popular songs, it is not so in Germany where music has become an object of high class culture with the common people.

Entertainments by mechanical means are now quite a fad in Germany. For instance, it is no uncommon thing to see a concert put up by request between the battle front and the home front. Otherwise it is quite common to see a choir join in the radio songs. Especially has it become noticeable among the soldiers at the front to sing war songs in accompaniment to the radio music. They are doing this though they are provided with plenty of music by their regiments' splendid bands which have been much enlarged within the last few years. And whenever they do, they sing in a regular manner in a big chorus. The war songs they sing are so numerous that we can hardly count them, but the number is said to run up to more than 50,000 pieces. This is no exaggeration if we compare it only to what the famed Prussian 12th Regiment and Life Guards had in 1878 which, according to the report of the then War Minister, numbered more than 2,000.

As there are so many war songs, there are not a few composers found among the soldiers. This has been stressed through a general mobilization of professional composers. Many compositions that have been made public one after another are credited to be the works of some soldiers and factory workers. As a rule, these songs carry a nationalistic air, of which those particularly noticeable are with martial spirit, patriotic songs for the fatherland, heroic tunes, and dedications to the war dead. Besides, several love songs and purely instrumental strains are intermixed with the other varieties. It shows all in all that in Germany music truly makes the people's life worth living. And at this critical time we may say that Germany is fighting this war on the strength of her music.

THE EAST INDIES

Koiso's Declaration Opens Up New Future for People

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Japan is a nation possessing high ideals which she has consistently put into effect. In this lies her great strength.

In the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia is also envisaged these magnificent ideals. They have been realized only a little after a year following its adoption at the Assembly of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. Look at those newly rising nations of Greater East Asia, Thailand, Burma, the Philippines, and Free India which are marching to a new freedom and co-prosperity.

And again, another new nation is about to be born thanks to the magnanimous intentions of Japan. That is the East Indies. Said Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the commencement of the 85th session of Diet:

"I hereby declare on behalf of the Japanese Empire that in order to assure the permanent prosperity and welfare of the people in the East Indies we will recognize their independence."

The history of the East Indies is soaked in blood and tears. Since the 16th century, it has been trodden underfoot by the veritable white savages of Europe. Due to the fertility of its soil and its natural resources, the East Indies became a bone of contention among these avaricious whites.

The principal aim of the Dutch administration, which was eventually set up in the East Indies, was in the promotion of trade with the mother country, including the export of tropical spices. And it naturally followed that in order to reap profits from trade they had to control the country, and to control the country they had to exclude other whites, and at the same time oppress and exploit the native inhabitants. This is what the Dutch have consistently done throughout the history of their administration of the East Indies.

Elberfelt's Head

But on the other hand, the natives did not let the whites misrule them without a fight. They fought valiantly, defined death and danger. Their uprising was a bloody history. However, they were powerless against the Dutch influence which was backed up by a materialistic civilization. Consequently what they did unfortunately turned out to be a boomerang. Instead of bringing about decent administration, they began to be treated all the more harshly.

The best illustration of this was seen in Pieter Elberfelt's uprising in the latter part of the second Java war. It was this heroic figure who stood for the saving of his native land from the Dutch oppression but who, upon the discovery of his plot, was beheaded. What followed was abominable Dutch cruelty and barbarism which was ended only with the arrival of the Japanese Forces. Instead of giving Elberfelt's head a burial, it was encased in gypsum and displayed on top of a monument in the city of Batavia as an everlasting warning to the natives. On the monument were inscribed threatening words condemning Elberfelt as a national traitor. This showed how cruel and barbarous were the Dutch who would resort to any act, any brazen inhuman act, should they be threatened to lose their ill gains.

Famous Dutch Composite Rule

It would not be amiss here to discuss what sort of oppressive rule the Dutch enforced in the East Indies. The Dutch called the native community a composite society. It meant that different native races formed a sort of society, and besides forming a "society," they were free to live in their own way.

The East Indies is inhabited, roughly speaking by two races, by the Malayans and Papuans who make up 98 per cent of the total population. There is also a diversity of foreigners residing in the East Indies, such as whites, overseas Chinese, and Eurasians born of the different races. Complexity is also seen in their religions, in their worship of primitive animism, Hinduism, Islamism, Catholicism and Protestantism.

The way the Dutch ruled this composite society was, like it is seen in other colonies under whitemen's rule, by divide-and-rule. It was a rule to divide up the different races against their own interests. The idea was to preserve the composite of society while pitting different small interests against each other, so that the ruler may reap the most profit. This rule at present is duplicated in India. It was likewise seen in Europe after the close of the First World War where the Anglo-Americans employed the same tactics to pursue their imperialistic designs.

The Dutch administration of the East Indies was called a dual administrative system. It was a system under which the Dutch carried on their administration in parallel with the autonomous rule of the native inhabitants. This was like having two drivers to a horse but the Dutch thought it was a success at any rate as a conciliatory measure.

The East Indies Rises

But the time was coming for the people of the East Indies to liberate themselves, as the peoples of Greater East Asia would not permit forever the exposure of Elberfelt's head. It was hailed with the coming of the Russo-Japanese War, which heralded the resurgence of the Asiatic peoples. But in the meantime, it was during this period that we also saw the tentacles of the Anglo-Americans reaching out this way, the United States to the Philippines and the British to Burma. Yet there was an unmistakable sign of East Asia on the rise; there was the dawn of resurgence and emancipation approaching East Asians. And to the people of the East Indies also was coming the day, like the surging waves, when they could staunchly oppose the Anglo-American and Dutch imperialism.

On the outbreak of the current European war, Holland, the mother country of the East Indies, was swept away by the German forces. Then left an orphan in the Far East, the East Indies was tempted to turn into a cat's-paw for the Anglo-Americans, thus becoming a part of the ABCD line-up and constituting a base for their invasion of East Asia.

Against this onrush of the Anglo-Americans, Japan resolutely stood up for the defense of East Asia. And on March 1, 1942, the Imperial Forces completed the occupation of the East Indies. It was an act which proved to the Indonesians a God-send. It was an act accomplished after only ten days' fighting.

Then followed the proclamation of the Japanese military administration on March 7, which ran in substance as follows:

"The Empire of Japan, desirous of assuring co-existence and co-prosperity to the native inhabitants, committed to the principle of common defense of Greater East Asia, and not oblivious of the fact that the Indonesians are of the same race, considers this lasting prosperity and well-being as being of paramount interest."

In this announcement the Indonesians saw a new magnanimous leadership which never could have been dreamt of during the Dutch rule, and which was to guide their future course.

Signal Results of Cooperation

The reconstruction of the East Indies has been progressing signally as a result of the untiring efforts of the Japanese military administration and the collaboration of the native inhabitants. They are offering all they have in the common cause for which Japan stands, for the emancipation and liberation of East Asia, for the establishment of a new order. The cooperative movement was started with the 3A Movement in 1942, which later developed into an all-nation movement in March, 1943 and which was further reorganized in March of last year into the Java Service, a more consolidated body. Also in 1943 were born such organizations as the Young Men's Association and the Defense Vigilants.

Then came the order for granting political participation in June, 1943. Thereunder were established on August 1 of that year, the Central Council and Provincial and Municipal Councils. This was the first fruit born of the ntaives' collaboration which extended over a year and a half.

Thus, the glorious declaration for granting independence to the East Indies has resulted in a remarkable result. At the time it was announced, a movement was in progress in the East Indies for stressing the natives' fighting spirit, which was based upon the resolution adopted by the Central Council. It goes without saying that the announcement has tended to raise their fighting spirit all the more impetuously.

Upon hearing this announcement Mr. Soekarno expressed himself in the following manner, which represented the Indonesians' gratitude and determination:

"The honor of independence is what we can enjoy, which was conferred upon us only through the coming of the War of Greater East Asia. And it is only possible to realize it through the certainty of victory in this war. To gain independence we must be ready to put in our best efforts and to shed our blood. So it is up to the Indonesians to dedicate their all and their life to the common cause. Let us march together with Nippon."

The repercussion which this Japanese declaration has caused throughout the world is, indeed, great and far-reaching. The enemy has lost another objective in this war. His attack on the East Indies would surely brand him as an invader. No matter how he may pretend, no matter how brazenly he may resort to threats and how vauntedly he may rely on his material power, he cannot in the end stop the march of an army which stands for righteousness, justice and humanity.

THE MOON IN JAPANESE LIFE

The Moon Is the Sublime Symbol Of Nature's Beauty

By MOCK JOYA

The Japanese people worship the sun but love the moon. To them, the moon is the sublime symbol of Nature's beauty; by its waxing and waning it tells them of the vicissitudes of life; its serene silvery light hides all human ugliness and makes all worldly thoughts vanish; and it brings to those away from home the thoughts of parents, wives and children left behind.

Whether in the jungles of tropical battlefields or on the coral reefs of the southern seas, our fighting men welcome the rise of the moon and muse as they reverently watch the heavenly mirror. They compose little poems about its beauty and about the thoughts that the moon brings to their minds and forget the bitter fighting and severe hardships of the past day. The moon liberates them from thoughts of war, the human struggle for existence and all physical life, and makes them happy as they lose themselves in the serenity of its pale light.

Do any of the enemy who also see the moon hold such love or admiration for it?

Love for the moon has been innate in the minds of the Japanese people from the beginning of the nation. It is the racial trait of the people. The moon has ever been praised in poems, songs, pictures and literature.

Poems and songs about the autumn full moon are so numerous that it is difficult to pick out representative ones. The moon is the subject upon which the largest number of the nation's poetic compositions has been written.

In the farming communities old parents, young wives and little children view the full moon, knowing that their sons, husbands and fathers on the battle fronts are also seeing the same moon and indulging in the appreciation of its beauty as they think of their homes. Whether in the northern Aleutians, Manchoukuo, China, Burma or the Southern Regions, the soldiers are viewing the very same moon, knowing that back home those left behind are also watching the moon and thinking of them.

Love for the moon binds together all the people of the Empire in their love of Nature and mutual thought of one another. The people's love of the moon, therefore, is another manifestation of their unity of thought and desire.